

# CHINA

## THE



# MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1702. 號七十月一十年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1898. 日四初月十年辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

**AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.**  
LONDON.—F. ALDAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
London Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C. BARRA HENDY & CO.,  
4 Old Bailey, E.C.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WILKES & BAUER, San  
Francisco.  
CHINA.—SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents  
for the China Mail, 10, Broad Street,  
London, W. C. K. MATH & CO.

### Departures.

Nov. 17, Orissa, for Singapore and Bombay.  
17, Unkel Brosing, for Yokohama.

### New Advertisements.

FOR AMOY & MANILA.  
The steamer  
"FUNG SHUEY"  
will be despatched for the above  
ports at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the  
19th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Hongkong, November 17, 1898. no19

### Public Auction.

BOWRA & Co. have received instruc-  
tions from Messrs SUBAR & Co. to  
sell by Public Auction, at the Go-  
downs of Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
on,  
**FRIDAY,**  
20th November, 1898, at 11 o'clock A.M.  
(For the benefit of the concerned.)  
21 bales Bengal Raw COTTON.  
Damaged by sea water.  
Ex "T. A. GIBB."  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.  
Hongkong, November 17, 1898. no20

**F. DA CUNHA & Co.,**  
FROM PORTUGAL,  
GOLDSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS  
Also,  
REPAIRERS OF ORGANS & OTHER  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
88, WELINGTON STREET,  
Late Central Police Station,  
HONGKONG.  
Terms moderate. A share of patronage of  
the liberal community is requested.  
A lot of fine Organs for sale.  
Hongkong, November 16, 1898. tf

**NOTICE.**  
WE have this day established a Branch  
of our Firm at HIGO and OSAKA.  
WACHTEL'S GROSS & Co.  
Nagasaki, September 20, 1898. 16de

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON.**  
**NOTICE.**  
Provisions of Article 77 of the Ar-  
ticles of Association of the Society, an Ex-  
traordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be  
held at the Society's Office, No. 12, Praya,  
on Saturday, the 19th day of December next,  
at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the  
purpose of altering the Regulations of the  
Society by passing certain Special Resolu-  
tions numbered from One to Thirteen inclu-  
sive, whereby Articles Numbers 25, 26, 27,  
28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,  
39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,  
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,  
61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71,  
72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82,  
83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93,  
94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 101 of the  
Society's Articles of Association are pro-  
posed to be struck out of and expunged  
from the Regulations of the said Society  
and certain other Regulations affecting the  
Duration, Constitution, Management, and  
other General Provisions of the Society  
submitted in lieu and explanation thereof.  
And Notice is also hereby given that a Copy  
of the proposed Resolutions can be obtained  
by any Shareholder on application at the  
Society's said Office in Victoria.  
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1898.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT WATMORE,  
Secretary. deeb

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON.**  
**NOTICE.**  
In compliance with the requirements of Sec-  
tion Number Fifty of "The Companies  
Ordinance, 1865," an Extraordinary Gen-  
eral Meeting of the Shareholders will be  
held at the Office of the Society, No. 12, Praya,  
on Monday, the Twenty-first day of Decem-  
ber next, at Three o'clock in the after-  
noon, for the purpose of confirming all or  
any Special Resolutions that may be passed  
at the Meeting called for the purpose on the  
Fifth day of December next.  
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1898.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT WATMORE,  
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Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1898.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT WATMORE,  
Secretary. deeb

**STEAM-BOAT "MEKONG."**  
TENDERS are invited stating the lowest  
price for altering the above steamer,  
lying at anchor off Shimen, Canton, now  
propelled on the centre wheel system, into  
a paddle-wheel boat. Particulars may be  
obtained from the Undersigned, who do  
not bind themselves to accept the lowest or  
any tender.  
WM. PUSTAU & Co.  
Hongkong, October 29, 1898. no20

### New Advertisements.

**SAYLE & Co.,**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD,  
RESPECTFULLY solicit inspection  
of their New GOODS, in  
the following Departments.

Evening Dresses.—Velvets.  
RIBBONS.  
Laces.—Fancy Dresses.  
HOSIERY.  
Gloves.—Trimmings.  
HABERDASHERY.  
Manchester.—Prints.  
MANTLES.—Jackets.  
Shawls.—BONNETS.  
Millinery.—Ladies' Outfits.  
BABY LINEN.  
Gentlemen's Hats.—Gloves.  
HOSIERY.  
Cloths.—Tweeds.  
Tailoring in all its Branches.  
PERFUMERY, &c.  
Household Linens.—Blankets.  
CARPETS.  
FURNISHING DRAPERY.  
Etc., Etc.

P.S.—The Dress-making, Millinery  
and Tailoring are under the Super-  
intendence of experienced West End  
hands.  
Hongkong, November 12, 1898.

**Instantaneous PHOTOGRAPHS**  
of the Regatta. Taken from  
the S.S. "Glan Alpine."  
FLOYD & Co.  
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1898. de12

**NOTICE.**  
THE Fine Steamer "YUNG-HAI-KAN"  
(late Lancelotti) will be sold by Pub-  
lic Auction about the 24th inst., unless  
previously disposed of by private contract.  
The Steamer is 227 feet long by 30 feet  
beam, with 24 feet depth of hold. She was  
built in Glasgow of the best iron, and is as  
sound as when launched. Her engines,  
by Napier, of 300 horse-power nominal,  
are in good working order, and she was  
fitted last year with two new boilers of an  
approved pattern. She carries in addition  
to her Coal, 10,000 pounds dead-weight or  
900 tons measurement Goods.  
She has on deck a handsome Saloon with  
accommodations for 30 first-class passen-  
gers arranged with every modern conve-  
nience, and comfortable Cabins for second-  
class passengers forwards. Her between  
decks are lofty and well adapted for the  
transport of troops or native passengers.  
For further particulars apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 11, 1898. tf

**HAMBURG & BREMEN FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
The Undersigned are now authorized to  
accept Assurances against Fire at Hong-  
kong, and at any of the open Ports in China,  
to the increased amount of \$50,000 on one  
risk.  
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 9, 1898. 9de

**FOR SALE.**  
FRENCH Preserved Provisions, Pâté of  
Partridge, Snipe, Hare, Plover, &c.,  
&c., &c.  
BATHING TRUFFLES.  
Truffled Pâté de Foie Gras, French Pres-  
erved Vegetables, Petits Fois, Brussels  
Sprouts, Asparagus, Mushrooms, &c., &c.,  
&c.  
Apply to  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, November 9, 1898. de9

**MISS ROSE**  
HAS received per "OVERLAND  
MAIL," a Select Assortment of Lad-  
ies' and Children's fashionable BONNETS  
and HATS, in Velvets, Terry, Seal, Grebe,  
Felt, and Straw, trimmed and untrimmed.  
Chenille and Paisley SHAWLS, Velvets,  
Cloth and Sealskin JACKETS, in great  
variety.  
Plain and Fancy SILKS, in the newest  
designs and colors.  
Real LACES, in Honiton, Chantilly, Va-  
lenciennes, and Cluny.  
Ladies' French Cambric Trimmed HAND-  
KERCHIEFS; Real Imitation, and Home-  
stitched Ditto.  
Ladies' SUNSHADES, French FANS,  
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, and  
ELEGANT ORNAMENTS.  
Gold and Silver BELTING & BRAIDS,  
in all widths.  
Smoking CAPS and TASSELS.  
Human HAIR, in Plaits and Curles.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS  
and GLOVES.  
Also,  
Received direct from Berlin, a nice as-  
sortment of WOOLLS, in all Colors.  
WELINGTON STREET,  
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.  
Hongkong, November 9, 1898. tf

**WANTED.**  
ONNAGE to Amoy for 300 to 400 Tons  
of Dead Weight.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, October 21, 1898.

### New Advertisements.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Buildings known as  
DENT AND COMPANY'S  
HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY,  
will be sold by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 20th November, 1898, at 3 P.M.,  
on the Ground,  
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 21, 1898. no20

**FOR SALE.**  
THE New Superior Manila CIGAR in  
cases of 200 each.  
BIELEFELD AND ZACHARLAE.  
Hongkong, November 9, 1898.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having claims against the  
Estate of the late firm of DENT & Co.,  
are requested to furnish particulars of the  
same to the Trustees, addressed to the care  
of Mr. E. WHELEBY, Hongkong, on or be-  
fore the 30th November, 1898, in order to  
participate in the first Dividend.  
A. TURLING,  
Trustee of Dent & Co.'s Estate.  
Y. KRESNER,  
Trustee of Dent & Co.'s Estate.  
Hongkong, September 18, 1898. no30

**FAWCETT & Co.,**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
GENERAL STORE KEYSERS, AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS.  
Wynham Street, Hongkong.

**NOTICE.**  
ON and after the 1st November, 1898,  
BOARD AND LODGING—BOARD OF  
LODGING—OR SPARE BED ROOMS, Furnish-  
ed or Unfurnished, can be had at the House  
formerly known as the Oriental Hotel.  
Board and Lodging, \$50 per Month.  
For further particulars, apply to  
FAWCETT & Co.  
Hongkong, October 30, 1898. tf

**FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.**  
Complete assortment of Lowmoor and  
A. Thornycroft PLATE, and Sheet IRON,  
BAR, ROD, Angle IRON and IRVETS,  
Double Shear, Spring and Blister STEEL,  
in round, square and flat bars. Babbitts  
METAL, Muntz Yellow METAL, Copper  
PLATES, Rods and Pipes. GAS FITTINGS  
of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pres-  
sure GAUGES, FILES, PACKING and all  
kinds of Engineer's Supplies.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1898. mar10

**NOTICE.**  
THE Office of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY  
IS REMOVED to the Store of Messrs  
MACLEOD & Co., where all orders address-  
ed to "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY" will receive  
prompt attention. FANCY BISCUITS and  
CAKE constantly on hand.  
L. P. WARD,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, September 3, 1898. de3

### Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
BOWRA & Co. have received instruc-  
tions from Don TOMAS ORTUNA,  
Spanish Consul, to sell by Public Auction,  
the Effects of the late Mr. Antonio  
Garcia Chicano, at his rooms, on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
18th November, 1898, at 11 o'clock A.M.,  
Consisting of Wearing Apparel, Re-  
volver, Rifle, Silver Watch, Quadrant,  
Spy Glass, Charts, Books, etc., etc.  
After which,  
To close consignments,  
A quantity of Claret, Mergle, Cham-  
pagne, Household Furniture, etc., etc.  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.  
Hongkong, November 16, 1898. no18

**THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions from the Mortgagee to  
sell by Public Auction, on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 18th day of November, 1898, at  
Noon, on the premises, under the power  
of sale contained in the deed of Mort-  
gage.  
The GROUND, MESSUAGES and  
PREMISES, situate in Queen's Road  
East, about 3 Lots to the westward of  
the St. Francis Hospital, known as In-  
land Lot No. 651. The lots contain 10  
Chinese houses.  
Also,  
Immediately after will be sold on the  
premises, the GROUND, MESSUAGES and  
PREMISES, situate at Wanchi,  
near the Wanchi market, known as sec-  
tion E of Inland Lot No. 388.  
The Lot contains 8 Chinese houses.  
And at the last mentioned time and  
place will be sold the GROUND, MES-  
SUAGES and PREMISES, situate at  
Sowkeewan, known as Inland Lot No.  
46, containing 3 Brick-built houses now  
let at a monthly rent of \$20.  
For further particulars, apply to the  
Undersigned.  
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the pur-  
chase money to be paid on the fall of the  
hammer. The balance on completion of  
the deeds of transfer, the expenses of  
which to be paid by the purchaser.  
Property to be at the risk of the pur-  
chaser from the fall of the hammer.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, November 10, 1898, 1898**

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED  
the interest of the "WANCHI STEAM  
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-  
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared  
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD  
in various forms, to any part of the Co-  
lony.  
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at  
low rates constantly on hand or baked in  
quantities at short notice.  
Also, Butter, Soda and Sugar  
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.  
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,  
CORN STARCH, BIOARE, SODA, Sale-  
ratus and Cream TARTAR.  
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on  
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or  
Pound.  
OAKS of all kinds baked to order.  
The above is under the Superintendence  
of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders  
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at  
Messrs MACLEOD & Co.'s will receive  
prompt attention.  
L. P. WARD.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1898.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED  
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L. P. WARD.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1898.

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L. P. WARD.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1898.

### Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions from the Trustees of DENT  
& Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction  
(if not previously disposed of by private  
sale), on  
**FRIDAY,**  
20th November, 1898, at 3 P.M., on the  
ground,  
THE BUILDINGS known as DENT &  
Co.'s Hongkong PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-  
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet  
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,  
and consisting of:  
One DWELLING HOUSE in the  
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the  
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd  
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out  
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid  
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-  
ing about 2,000 Tons.  
The Centre BUILDING known as  
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,  
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-  
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of  
holding about 1,000 Tons.  
One DWELLING HOUSE in the  
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the  
1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,  
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices,  
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and  
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons  
capacity.  
Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.  
These Buildings have only been erect-  
ed two years and are built of Granite and  
Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-  
out.  
The whole of this Property to be sold  
either in one or more lots to suit pur-  
chasers.  
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the  
purchase money to be paid on fall of the  
hammer, one-third 2 months after sale,  
and the balance 4 months after sale, in  
Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.  
Transfer expenses to be borne by the  
purchasers.  
For further particulars or details of  
plans, apply to  
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, October 16, 1898. nov20

**NOTICE.**  
THE Buildings known as DENT &  
Co.'s Hongkong PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-  
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet  
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,  
and consisting of:  
One DWELLING HOUSE in the  
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the  
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd  
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out  
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid  
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-  
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Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-  
out.  
The whole of this Property to be sold  
either in one or more lots to suit pur-  
chasers.  
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the  
purchase money to be paid on fall of the  
hammer, one-third 2 months after sale,  
and the balance 4 months after sale, in  
Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.  
Transfer expenses to be borne by the  
purchasers.  
For further particulars or details of  
plans, apply to  
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, October 16, 1898. nov20

**NOTICE.**  
THE Buildings known as DENT &  
Co.'s Hongkong PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-  
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet  
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,  
and consisting of:  
One DWELLING HOUSE in the  
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the  
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd  
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out  
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid  
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-  
ing about 2,000 Tons.  
The Centre BUILDING known as  
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,  
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-  
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of  
holding about 1,000 Tons.  
One DWELLING HOUSE in the  
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the  
1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,  
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices,  
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and  
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons  
capacity.  
Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.  
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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.  
All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

**THE CHINA MAIL.**  
HONGKONG THURSDAY NOV. 17 1900

**THE COMING SEASON.**  
Is most parts of the civilized world, which lie in high temperate latitudes, the approach of winter is hailed with pleasurable feelings. Not merely on account of the great festivals of the Church, which, occurring at this season, appeal in one way, or another to the imaginations of nearly all classes, but because the winter time is amongst all well-to-do people the season when friendly gatherings are most numerous and indoor and outdoor amusements most in vogue. In the great cities of Northern and Western Europe the enjoyment of this season is, however, unavaguably more or less clouded.

ed to the benevolent and tender-hearted by the reflection that the season which renders the bright fire and all the cheerful accompaniments of a well-kept home so enjoyable to some, is at the same time the most trying period for the hardworking poor, who can ill afford the extra expense of bare necessities, let alone luxuries. In Hongkong we need not unfortunately be harassed by any considerations of this nature. The foreign population is, with a few exceptions, all comparatively prosperous, that, while benevolence in many forms may easily find exercise, our plans of amusement or recreation may be discussed with minds free from the saddening reflection that for every board at which abundance rejoices, there are ten upon which grinding poverty has set a prohibition of enjoyment. With comparatively unalloyed pleasure we may therefore turn to a consideration of the "coming season," and the prospects it holds out of amusement to our fellow-colonists.

Indignations or course claim the first place in our regards, and a little discussion antecedent them may not be out of place. We have had the opportunity of making very familiar acquaintance with our military friends who have done so much to enliven the community, and we are able to speak with some confidence not only as to the individual merits of the actors, but as to the "interior economy" of their management. That this has been particularly creditable is sufficiently evident from the great success which has rewarded their efforts. But the pleasing results attained by the "Bund" and other companies has resulted in making people draw somewhat unfavourable comparisons between the military and civilian friends who have each striven to give amusement to the public; and there is a general belief that the latter might take a hint from the former as regards "management." We have not the slightest idea of throwing cold water on the efforts of those who cater for public amusement, yet a word in season may perhaps do good, if only to act as a warning against a repetition of last winter's failures. We say failures; it is doubtless a hard word to use, yet it is undeniably true. Last season was a perfect *blank* in our theatrical Calendar. It would be absurd to say that there were no good actors in the field, and it would be very wrong to say that those men did not do their best.

but hush it up as one may, the theatricals in the early part of this year were very grave reflection on the theatricals of the loving portion of the Hongkong community. We have a lively recollection of theatricals as they used to be in the days when we lived with our neighbours in Shanghai; but unless the coming season restores a waning reputation, our northern rivals may indeed laugh us out of countenance. The naive remark of a certain member of the Lower House, which created such an outburst of merriment, was, "if the theatricals were to be continued, it would be a waste of time."

ment was received as if it embodied no maxim, and expressed no sentiment. He simply said, "It would be better to be wise," yet a thousand times we echo his words, for we can see their application to the matter we discuss. Most of us have some idea of wisdom beneath that thick coating of common sense; and though it is often difficult to get at, yet there it is, and an appeal thereto may not always be unproductive of a good result. At this present we repeat those words, humbly dedicating them to the members of our local historic company.

There are many points in which the wisdom, which we are quite sure our friends possess, may be exhibited, and one of these is an indispensable necessity for each member making up his mind when the preliminaries are settled, to do his best in the *role* allotted to him, whatever may be his private opinion of its merits or those of the piece generally. An actor—especially an Amateur actor—who has no necessity for regarding the matter from a “business point of view” must not like the general who says with

what he deemed an unrighteous war, every argument at his command, but who fought with victorious zeal when he had commenced, deeming it as much his duty to obey orders when argument was useless as it had previously been to argue while a chance of being listened to remained. We refrain from going into details.

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# A MAIL.

NOV. 17, 1868.

## SEASON.

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on other points. Members of the society,  
as well as many of the public, know  
"where the shoe pinches" well enough  
to render anything but a few hints  
superfluous.  
One world in conclusion, which we trust  
will be taken in the friendly spirit which  
dictates it. There is a current report  
that the Amateurs intend to reproduce  
pieces which have already been most  
successfully placed on the stage by other  
companies. Bearing in mind the old  
proverb about comparisons, we should be  
inclined to recommend the selection of  
new pieces wherewith to re-establish  
a reputation which suffered considerably  
last winter. There have been some val-  
uable additions to the Company since  
the Hongkong Amateurs sold "their  
buskins and old clothes," and we sincerely  
trust that no mismanagement will be the  
means, directly or indirectly, of driving  
new members away from a stage which  
sorely needs their services.

## LOCAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt from Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co. the publisher  
of a copy of the *Ever Victorious*  
Army, a history of Lieut. Colonel Gordon's  
campaign and the Taping rebellion, by A.  
Wilson, Esq., formerly Editor of this journal.  
We shall take an early opportunity  
of reviewing the work, which has excited  
considerable attention at home and in  
China.

We have much pleasure in drawing  
attention to the very useful "Diary for 1869,"  
issued by Messrs De Souza & Co., of which  
a copy has been forwarded to us. It con-  
tains the usual amount of solid information  
relative to postal and other matters, and is  
well got up on cream laid paper. Their  
"Anglo Chinese Almanack" for next year  
has also been issued, and will, we doubt  
not, continue to be as heretofore, the most  
popular card of the sort issued in Hong-  
kong.

## TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May on the Bench.  
Two notorious vagabonds, who would  
appear to have passed the most of their  
time under the superintendence of Gov-  
ernor Douglas, were brought up this morn-  
ing. At three o'clock yesterday, a seaman  
of the gun-boat *Porpoise*, named Cox, was  
on shore, and went into the Chartered  
Mercantile Bank for change of a \$25 note.  
One of the two prisoners, he says, he saw  
leading at the door of the Bank, but he fan-  
cied he was only one of the Chinese em-  
ployés, and thought no more about it.  
While walking along, having got his dol-  
lar wrapped up in a handkerchief and  
tucked round his wrist, he was not upon  
his guard, but he was afterwards before-  
mentioned. This was in broad daylight;  
and when passing the Swimming Bath, by  
the Parade Ground, prisoners came from  
behind, one on each side, and while one  
made an unsuccessful "grab" at the nap-  
kin, the other made a dash at the side of  
the sailor's head. Cox was perfectly sober;  
and seeing the blow coming, he dodged it,  
so that the piece of guiney (weighing 5 li-  
10 oz) only grazed his head near the right  
ear. Seeing that they had laughed the affair  
both prisoners took to their heels, but were  
pursued by the sailor. They took different  
directions, and one was caught by a Sikh  
constable (302), who was in private clothes  
at the time. Cox says that, if he had not  
twisted the handkerchief carefully round  
his wrist, he would have lost his money.  
His hat was knocked off, and together  
with a letter inside it, was gone when he  
returned from the chase. Second prisoner  
was caught afterwards, upon information  
received, and was identified by Cox this  
morning so soon as he saw him.—Mr  
Douglas spoke of the previous achievements  
of the first prisoner: he had been engaged  
in "knock-down" robberies before, and  
had been in Gaol two or three times. The  
prisoners cross-examined Cox, and puzzled  
him considerably; they asked whether the  
two story was not that they were fighting,  
and that the stone which struck him was  
not intended by the second prisoner to hit  
the first. A negative only was required by  
the Bench; but Cox could not understand  
why he should not re-explain the whole  
matter. P. O. 301 related the capture of  
one of the prisoners, and corroborated the  
statements in other particulars.—Inspector  
Grimes, who was on duty when the charge  
was brought to the Central Station, stated  
that the prisoner who was caught immedi-  
ately after the robbery, made a bolt from  
the Charge Room, but was held firmly by  
the constable. He apprehended the second  
prisoner, upon information received, in a  
house in Gilman Street.—Mr May observed  
that the present was a very grave offence,  
so grave that he would not deal with it  
himself, but send it to the Supreme Court.  
He would send every case of robbery, with  
violence, to the Supreme Court. The case  
was committed accordingly.

REFRESHING PLOTTING AT THE BOAT-RACES.  
—F. A. Wheeler, a person represented as  
a hair-dresser, appeared to answer a sum-  
mons at the instance of another person  
named A. L. Avelon, who was represented as  
a trader (in what is not stated). The com-  
plaint was to the effect that defendant (the  
barber) had beaten and assaulted plaintiff  
(the trader) under the following circum-  
stances: Avelon, the trader, was in the  
Stag Hotel on the evening of the 10th inst.,  
with the defendant, when a discussion arose  
about the payment of a tiffin consumed at  
that day's Regatta. Avelon argued that  
he had given the Barber \$1, the sum stipu-  
lated for, and said he would not give him  
any more. This was resented by Wheeler,  
who (according to the trader's story) rushed  
upon Avelon, seized him by the throat,  
knocked his head most unmercifully against  
the wall, and nearly choked him, so much  
so that his tongue protruded. Expressions  
appear to have been bandied about during  
this performance which are probably more  
suitable to those who attend them than to  
our columns. But the trader would have  
it that he was further maltreated. He says  
that the Barber attacked him again in the  
street, opposite the Albion Hotel; that he  
knocked him down and kicked him in the  
thigh and side three several times, so that  
the pain was not even yet entirely gone.  
He had to go to Hospital next morning, his  
tongue and throat being so bad.—Whereas,  
on being called upon, quite a different  
story to the above. He said that he met  
Avelon on the morning of the first day of  
the boat-races, and asked him if he were  
going; when the trader replied that he had  
nothing to go with, Wheeler proposed that

he should go with a party. They were mak-  
ing up; when the trader said he had no  
money; and Wheeler volunteered to make  
up any deficiency, as he knew (as he said)  
that the trader was in somewhat reduced  
circumstances. On communicating with  
some others of the party, Wheeler was rat-  
ified, and he had taken the trader into their  
train, "because the others did not care  
for him; but he became a guarantee  
for Avelon's good behaviour. Wheeler  
said that he was afraid that the trader, on  
getting a couple of drinks, would get crazy;  
and the result proved that he had been  
correct in his surmise. On the return of  
the party from the Regatta, and while at  
the Stag bar, they asked Avelon to pay  
up a share of the expenses, seeing he had  
won \$30 or \$40 by "sweeping" and bets on  
the racing boats; but, instead of paying,  
the trader commenced to use bad language,  
calling Wheeler a "dirty loafer and not fit  
for any decent company," began to harr-  
asser the company, asserting that he would  
not pay his share; and swearing at large  
against everything, as a man would who  
was his stake, viz., that of beastly intoxi-  
cation. Wheeler admitted having laid  
his hand on this rowdy trader and showed  
him into a chair, saying that he had better  
say nothing about it until the following  
morning, when he might be sober and fit to  
talk over it. In the street, afterwards, he  
morely pushed the plaintiff aside, because  
he did not wish to say any more to him till  
he got sober; and plaintiff, being on an in-  
flame, slipped and fell. He never even at-  
tempted to state defendant's name, but  
told him that he was a chivalrous, but  
told him to go to bed and get sober, and  
then ask for an explanation; and how he  
could come to a Court of Justice and allow  
words to pass his lips such as those he had  
heard to-day, appeared to confirm a suspi-  
cion which he (the Barber) entertained that  
the trader was insane. He was at all  
events in a beastly state of intoxication.  
Dermot, the barkeeper at the Stag, said  
that on the 10th, defendant, himself said  
one or two others clubbed together to get  
a boat and refreshments for the first day of  
the Regatta; and that Wheeler asked the  
plaintiff to go along with them. He did  
not care for Avelon going, because he had  
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teed him, and it was all right. After the

ant was proved to have been previously in  
Gaol three months as a vagabond and  
the fellow admitted that he had the fact,  
but said that it was done by mistake.—Mr.  
May sent the fellow to hard labour for six  
months, ordered him to find security for  
six months thereafter to the amount of  
\$100, and recommended him for deportation  
by the Governor.

At the instance of Inspector Burton, a  
shop-keeper admitted that he had been  
open fire in the shop, the danger of the  
neighbouring shops.

Chun Aon, who escaped from the Chain  
Gang in April last, was recaptured yesterday,  
having been pointed out by an Indian pris-  
oner named Safford, while engaged in an  
absorbing game of chance, near the Parade  
Ground. Prisoner at first denied, but  
afterwards admitted that he was a escaped  
convict.—Evidence clearly proving the  
facts of the case having been given by Mr.  
Douglas, Ling Moi (Chinese Gaol-clerk),  
Turakaya Reeves and White, the prisoner  
was committed for trial at the Supreme  
Court.

The case of the attempt to utter a forged  
\$100-note at a gambling-house was resumed  
to-day, when a long inquiry was entered  
into by Mr. May. Mr. Sharp defended one  
of the prisoners; the first (a man) found by  
Inspector Daily. It appears that the second  
prisoner (an elderly man) is pointed out by  
a man from whom the younger prisoner  
received the forged note. From the evi-  
dence of the gambling-house accountant, it  
seemed that the youthful prisoner had lost  
nearly a hundred dollars that day, which  
he had paid by a good note; he afterwards  
went back and wished to change it for the  
forged note; when Mr Daly was on the  
track, and apprehended him with the for-  
ged note upon him.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.  
Before the Hon. H. J. BALL.  
November 17th, 1868.  
N. Nusservanger and others v. Ng Hon  
Yu and another, \$421.07; Same v. Same,  
\$424.27; Same v. Same, \$361.37; Same v.  
Same, \$44.45.—These cases, which arose  
from some difference regarding the launch  
of certain gold-leaf, were settled out of  
Court.  
Mahomed A. B. F. A. Vandenberg,  
\$85, on a promissory note.—Mr Vander-  
berg appeared, and upon admitting the  
debt, judgment was recorded in favour of  
plaintiff.  
W. W. Bonnett v. F. A. Vandenberg,  
\$25.—Judgment was given as in the last  
case.  
F. A. Vandenberg v. A. G. Marques,  
\$54.80.—Judgment was given against the  
defendant for the amount claimed.  
O. Vietham v. R. H. Suell, \$5.—Judg-  
ment for the plaintiff.  
A. Ullmann v. E. M. da Silva, \$85.—  
Judgment was given for plaintiff.  
O. Hoheister v. Suell, \$3.—Judgment  
for plaintiff.  
John Thompson v. Hotel Company Lim-  
ited, \$72.33.—The money having been  
paid into Court, the case was not gone  
into. Claim was for soda-water, lemonade,  
&c., supplied to the hotel.

MACHINERY AT NEWBANG.  
After no little trouble the machinery for  
the fabrication of Pinso Cake, brought to  
this port by Messrs T. Platt & Co., has  
been successfully erected. When in motion,  
it attracts crowds of Chinese, not only from  
all parts of the town, but also from adjoin-  
ing villages. Some defects, which may con-  
siderably retard the commencement of pro-  
fitable manufacturing here, it is understood,  
have been discovered; it is to be hoped that  
they will be satisfactorily remedied. The in-  
habitants of this province are exceptionally  
free from the superstitious which elsewhere  
have to bear the responsibility of arresting  
progress. The machinery will have to draw  
nothing from those dogged and obstructive  
ideas which are attributed to the Natives  
of other portions of the Empire. The con-  
nection between the Native manufacturers  
and the Native exporters who, it may be said,  
monopolize the trade, is much less intimate  
than would at first sight be supposed.  
The first are almost all Northern Chinese,  
born and brought up here; the second are  
it attracts crowds of Chinese, not only from  
all parts of the town, but also from adjoin-  
ing villages. Some defects, which may con-  
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THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.  
The "coming of age" of this young  
nobleman has been celebrated at Cardiff  
and elsewhere, with much éclat, his annual  
income being £250,000. If his speeches  
that he is reported to have made are of his  
own mind, and represent his real principles,  
there is much more hope for him "in the  
time of his wealth" than there was for that  
other Marquis of Hastings, who went to  
pieces on the turf. The *Pall Mall Gazette*  
states that the Marquis of Bute has been  
formally received into the Roman Catholic  
Church; but this is authoritatively de-  
nied. In reply to a "working man's ad-  
dress" his lordship is reported to have  
said:—"Gentlemen, my hosts, and I would  
as far presume on your kindness as to say,  
perhaps by anticipation, my friends,—I am  
so surrounded just now by marks of good-  
will that I am only repeating to you what I  
have said to many others when I tell you  
that I thank you very sincerely for this re-  
ception. Still there are here circumstances  
which make the feelings of pleasure, pride,  
and of gratitude with which I do so  
altogether exceptional (cheers). I tell you  
that when I come into this great growing  
town, and see the vast number of men who  
are nourished by its prosperity, and when  
I feel the duty to them which binds me  
—when I consider the hopes which they  
fix upon me, the affectionate and previous  
regard with which, for my father's sake,  
they look upon me,—when it comes home  
to me that perhaps I must do great  
good or great evil to them, and, on the  
contrary, my self-knowledge sets before me  
my own few years, my inexperience, my  
weakness, my many faults, my limited  
ability, my loneliness—the weight of re-  
sponsibility which lies on me seems com-  
pletely crushing. But it will not be  
to be crushed by it. I mean to try my  
very best to do my duty to this place to the  
end of my life (cheers). To do it I would  
ask you to help me. And you meet me  
half way and ask me here and welcome me  
to this place. This is an encouragement  
and a support, and a help to me beginning  
life for which, could you for a moment feel  
what I feel, you would know how grateful  
I am (cheers). I take this great assembly  
here as a pledge, and a true token from you  
that you laid out to me the right hand of  
fellowship in our work here. We must la-  
bour for the increase and prosperity of trade,  
of wealth, of power of this place. We must  
labour for the increase of knowledge, of  
justice here. We must strive to mitigate  
to abolish as far as in us shall be—the mi-  
sery, the crime, and the distress, and we  
and me in which we can work no more, it  
may be possible to say of us, we have done  
what we could. At my time of life hopes  
are proverbially high; still, if the feeling  
subsists between you and me which I de-  
sire, and you, by this token of your partial  
kindness to me, would give me to under-  
stand you also desire to assist, I do  
not believe we shall find that we  
shall work altogether in vain (cheers).  
Therefore it is with deeper feelings than  
those of mere gratification that I meet you  
here to-day. I would that this be only the  
first of many meetings of a long series of  
acts by which I shall earn from you for my-  
self friendship, and I will dare to hope re-  
spect. I take this meeting as a pledge that  
you wish to stand by me in the determina-  
tion which I have, by God's grace, to do my  
duty to which I am called in Cardiff, as well  
as I can" (loud cheers).

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN  
PERU.  
(Saturday Review.)  
Passing on from the physical considera-  
tions which the subject suggests, and de-  
scending from views on the natural forces  
which, perhaps analogous to these, may  
have reduced the moon to that ghastly  
spectacle of lifeless desolation which it  
seems to present—on which, leaving another  
view, may be enough to make the  
agencies destined in countless cycles of ages  
to make it the scene of some form of life or  
intelligence inconceivable to ourselves, of  
which the planets may be even now the  
home—there are more familiar reflections  
which present themselves. After all, we  
are most concerned, not with the cosmical  
history of planets, but with ourselves, and  
with human things. The interest of natural  
phenomena is chiefly as they regard man.  
We are human creatures, and not only in  
the proper study of mankind man, but all  
other considerations of nature fail to  
engage our real sympathy except as they  
affect the human creature. A writer  
—who, with praiseworthy research, did  
what, if we had been compelled by the  
necessities of our craft to write on this  
subject at an hour's notice, we should of  
course have done, and very naturally took  
down the Encyclopedia, article "Earth-  
quakes," and looked through and epitomized  
the accessible Humboldt on the same  
subject—said in the Times that there is  
something of vegetable rather than animal  
instinct in the fidelity with which man  
dwelling on the confines of volcanic agency  
clings with desperate tenacity to his proce-  
dure, and has an expression as picturesque  
as enough, but it may be doubted whether this  
is the true or the whole account of the  
matter. It is not because the scenery is  
so lovely, and the majesty of mountain and  
the splendour of vegetation so glorious,  
that man loves, and with the wild energy  
of love refuses to be parted from, his beau-  
tiful but terrible land. The country—we  
are not followers of Bude, but there is a  
truth at the root of his notion—makes man.  
Just as there is a particular  
home for the lion and the camel, so there is  
a home for this and that variety of man,  
for this and that civilization, for this and  
that degree of human intelligence. For those  
wild volcanic regions there are their own  
human denizens; for our temperate, cool, and  
civilized lands there are the races which  
alone can make the right use of them. We  
do not much believe in acclimatization;  
either of the lower animals or of the ruling  
animal, man. We doubt about those Aus-  
tralian salmon or blackbirds of New Zea-  
land and the future, just as we doubt about  
"the Anglo-Saxon" multiplying after his  
kind in the tropics; but we have no  
doubts about tropical man for the tropics,  
and volcanic regions, for this  
volcanic regions, as is the land, so  
are the dwellers on it. They are not as we  
are; we shall never be as they are. Fisher  
we shall be transformed if we emigrate  
there, or we shall come to it. It is just  
the reverse of what the old poet told us;  
omnium as well as ceterum, mutant, qui trans  
migrant, when it is a matter of cross-  
ing, not the insignificant little Mediter-  
ranean lake, but oceans, and half the globe.  
We are something of the same kind of law  
at work even in communities. How there  
should ever be amongst ourselves a class of  
men who spend their lives in cold-mines or

SEVERE RETALIATION FROM A GIRL  
OF THE PERIOD, OR FULL STOP.—A gentleman  
who had married a second wife, indulged  
himself in recurring too often in conversa-  
tion to the beauty and virtues of his first  
consort. He had, however, barely disconcerted  
enough to discover that the subject  
was not agreeable to his present lady. "Ex-  
cuse me," said she, "I cannot help express-  
ing my regrets for your first departed."  
"Believe me," said Semina, "I can most  
heartily affirm that I am as sincere a mourn-  
er for her as you can be."

THE LEAST DESIRABLE STATION IN LIFE IS A PO-  
lice-station. Keep out of it.

who as an hereditary calling pursue the trade  
of file-grinding or gunpowder-making or  
rock-blasting, or who love to be well-sinkers  
or scavengers, is only to be accounted for  
by referring the social phenomenon to the  
higher laws of nature. There must be Pa-  
ganism and inhabitants of Quito, because  
there is the land of Patagonia and of the  
Andes. It is not that there is any special  
and extraordinary *maladie du pays*, or love  
of the soil, inherent in mountaineers or  
dwellers, or in the dwellers on the volcano  
and the trembling and uncertain earth.  
The attraction for the subterranean lakes;  
the Ecuadorian for the Ecuador. They  
only love that which they have, and  
without which they would not be what  
they are—blind, colourless creatures, and  
their home suited to them. It is a case of  
animal and material feeling, not of moral  
sentiment and choice; and even should we  
be disposed to admit the existence of an ex-  
ceptional patriotism in people whose habitat  
is in these dangerous regions—that is, if  
there is such a special virtue in tropical  
man, reaching higher than the vegetable  
necessity of instinct by which the tree or  
plant adapts itself to the most treacherous  
and ungrateful spot—such virtue seems to  
exclude all other excellences. It is a curious  
fact in ethnology that sublime scenery and  
the higher attainments of intellect are sel-  
dom, if ever, found together. A genius in  
the Andes and Alps is rare. Highlanders  
have been seldom distinguished by the de-  
vils of literature. Science and art and  
civilization seek humbler homes. The ear-  
liest centres of mankind are to be found in  
the date and level plains. Nature in her  
most sublime seems to dwarf the human  
animal in all that makes his chief excellence.  
It may be that the nobler nature of our  
time is in some way incompatible with the  
nobler scenery. These magnificent lands  
have been, and still are, though in another  
form, the refuge or the home of debasing  
superstitions; and though, as men, we can  
not refuse our sympathy with all that is  
human, and though this frightful calamity  
must have produced a vast amount of suf-  
fering, it is something to reflect that races  
of the highest civilization are spared such  
special disasters. While the intensity of  
the suffering must necessarily be modified  
by the consciousness of the frail tenure un-  
der which life is held in those dangerous  
regions, it must be ours to show the better  
results of our superior culture and religion.  
At present the destruction has had its re-  
sults in a fall of Peruvian societies  
and a rise in the price of guano. It is  
a single disaster for the use of every in-  
habit—it belonged to the curse. The  
curse was one of those legendary priests  
whose unaffected simplicity concealed a grand  
and noble soul. The tourists visited the  
poor church. Two small statues standing  
on the altar excited among them a bewil-  
derment which soon degenerated into a  
Gomero laugh. The curate was bewildered  
in his turn. Madame Ernst asked him  
the names of the persons represented by the  
statuettes; he named two saints. Egad (the  
curate was very far from guessing that those  
saints so much venerated by him and his pa-  
rishioners were the images of Voltaire and  
Jean Jacques Rousseau! Madame Ernst ex-  
plained to him his mistake. *Nico*, the good  
man took away the two statues and banished  
them in the bottom of his wardrobe. A few  
days afterwards Madame Ernst and her  
friends, returning from their excursion  
passed again through the same village of  
Dreina. Why, they were more than be-  
wildered when, on their second visit to the  
church, they found Voltaire and Jean  
Jacques Rousseau again throning on the  
altar. They questioned the curate. "A  
storm," answered he, "burst out the Sun-  
day following your departure. The fields  
were ravaged. My parishioners, who had  
remarked at the morning mass the absence  
of their pretended saints, fancied that their  
disappearance had been the cause of the storm  
and its havoc. They became noisy, and,  
*volens volens*, I was obliged to replace the  
curated statues on the altar."

And about the Parisian theatres; is  
there a novelty?  
"Not yet; but at the Francaise they have  
fallen back upon *Les Fugitifs*, by Molière.  
That comedy was played for the first time  
the 16th of August, 1660, at Vaux, the  
magnificent chateau of Fouquet. And  
therefore hangs a tale. At the beginning of  
1661, Louis XIV. no doubt prompted by  
Colbert, took in his head to overthrow the  
superintendence of his finances. After all,  
Fouquet was a creature, as you will see  
by that verse written at his address:  
"Jamais surintendant ne trouva  
de cruels."

Well, Fouquet resolved to make the con-  
quest of Mlle. de La Valliere, and caused  
offers of large sums of money to be made to  
her. The King was informed of the fact;  
he hesitated no longer, but, like a great  
Prince, he dissuaded. The Grand Mo-  
narch begged his minister to entertain him  
at Vaux, the enchanted castle where the  
superintendent had collected all the marvels  
of the arts and of magnificence. The King  
intended to have him arrested in the midst  
of the banquet; but he was persuaded by  
the Queen Mother to wait for a few days,  
and to enjoy all the pleasures prepared at  
Vaux, for Fouquet had paid a million livres  
for the banquet, the ball, and the fireworks.  
What increased the King the most was Fou-  
quet's blazon, to be seen everywhere; it  
was a squirrel climbing a tree, with the  
motto "*Quo non ascendam*." A few days  
afterwards the squirrel was caged.

A SUIR THAT RARELY FITS WELL IS A LAW-UIT.  
A NATURAL QUESTION.—An Irish girl,  
happening to hear her mother speaking of  
going into half-mourning, said: "Why are  
we going into half-mourning mamma; are  
we of our relations half-dead?"  
A DARK RIDER.—Nigger, who arm de  
fiancé man dat interlocked suit pervious  
into de navy? "Dar, now, you's too  
hard for de coloured individual." "It was  
Noh, nigger, when he took Ham board his  
sail."

WE need not be surprised at the annual  
complaints which fill the London papers in  
autumn of the taxes which are levied upon  
travellers and visitors by servants of all de-  
nominations. It may be worth while, how-  
ever, to consider whether this system of  
taxes be not reducible in many cases to a  
pure matter of business, which, if in the  
abstract undesirable, is still not amenable  
to all the hard things that have been said  
of it. The question, first to be asked of all  
those persons who complain of fees to por-  
ters, gamekeepers, indoor servants, and so  
forth, is this: Do they or do they not get  
or expect to get in return for their money  
something over and above what the resi-  
dents may be bound to render in the discharge  
of his bare duty? If they do not, it is ma-  
nifest that they are guilty of a grievous error,  
and do great injustice both to them-  
selves and the takers of their money. If  
the railway porter declines to put your lug-  
gage into the van, if the gamekeeper will  
not show game, if the house-servant will  
not bring you hot water or take down your  
boots to be cleaned, he is simply not doing  
his work; and the proper course to pursue  
is to complain of him to his master, and  
such complaints, we believe, are seldom ill-  
received or ineffective. To bridle him, or  
to do him bare duty is as weak in yourself as  
it is demoralizing to him. But, if, on the  
other hand, you do expect to get some-  
thing more than this, there is nothing un-  
reasonable in an expectation that you will  
pay for it. Whether you ought to want  
more or not is a separate question. Now  
hardly any class of persons out shooting, or  
staying in a country house, require or ex-  
pect exactly the same degree of attention.  
But most people require some. And cer-  
tainly, as regards shooting, it is in the power  
of a keeper to enhance its pleasure and  
lighten its fatigues by numerous little acts  
of thoughtfulness or politeness which are  
injurious to no one. But these are services  
which the man is not bound to render by  
the terms of his agreement with his master.  
If he render you these little acts, he has  
some right to expect his "compliment." If  
he does not get it, next time he will sim-  
ply leave you alone. The same principle  
holds good of indoor servants. One man  
will give himself extra trouble to see that  
all your wants are supplied with the great-  
est exactness and punctuality, and another  
will not. Is no difference to be made be-  
tween these two? That is the whole ques-  
tion; and it rests with every man to an-  
swer it for himself. If you only wish to  
pay for what an ordinary servant's duty  
binds him to do for you, well and good;  
do not fee him, and that is all you will get.  
If you want the luxury of closer service,  
you must pay for it. So again with rail-  
way servants. The porters at a London  
station can make departure on a long jour-  
ney an irksome task, and they please to  
do it, or they can make it the second without  
doing less than their duty. They cannot al-  
ways make it the first without doing some-  
thing more. Whether you ought to ask  
for this something at the risk of causing  
offence to be neglected is, we repeat, an-  
other question; but if you do ask for it,  
and get it, there is no hardship in paying for it.  
We now come to the question of rich  
poor, and of the inconvenience inflicted on  
the latter by the selfish donations of the  
former. We admit that, if the man is rob-  
bed of anything by the feeling system, if the  
extra attention which it procures for the  
rich man is deducted from the ordinary at-  
tention which would otherwise have been  
given to the poor one, the latter has a right  
to complain; but, if not, not. He has no  
business to grumble if a wealthier man pro-  
vides more comfortably than himself, pro-  
vided that additional comfort is not pur-  
chased at his own expense. If he, on the  
other hand, being poor, nevertheless chooses  
to pay the money which secures him the  
best attention, the rich, neither has he the  
right any right to grumble, any more than  
he has at having to pay a higher fare for a  
first-class carriage.

With the abuse of the feeling system—  
and in respect of shooting they are mon-  
strous—we are not concerned. We have  
been striving rather to penetrate to the  
principles which underlie all fee-giving.  
Of course it may be said, and most plausi-  
bly, that we ought to cover everything;  
that masters ought to pay their servants,  
whether public or private, so well as to  
leave no margin for works of supereroga-  
tion. And so very likely they ought. The  
question is whether they can. It is possi-  
ble to fix a standard of service beyond  
which there shall not still be something  
which it is possible for a guest to want and  
a fee to purchase? We are dealing with  
the facts of life, and such human nature as  
it is. Vails, fees, powder and shot, and  
*et hoc genus omne*, are no doubt wrong in  
the abstract. But we shall approach no  
nearer to the removal of them by ignoring  
the grounds on which they really rest. The  
gentleman who says that when he gets an  
ice pudding at a friend's table he does not  
deserve it, and the kitchen and fee the cook,  
or that when he is served with ice cham-  
pagne he does not slip out and give half a  
crown to the butler, does not see his way  
through this question. To send up  
the pudding and to pour out the wine are  
the ordinary duties of these officials. But  
what would his disposition be if, in conse-  
quence of the iced champagne, the butler  
brought him soda-water in the morning, or  
the cook at his request made a specially hot  
grill for breakfast? These would be extra  
services and justify an extra payment; and  
it is precisely this distinction which com-  
plainers in the newspapers generally fail to  
appreciate.

A WELSH COURT OF JUSTICE WITHOUT A  
JURY (Box).—The *Quarterly Advertiser* says:  
—"At the last Llanelli County Court  
there was a curious case, involving a serious  
issue; and it was stated that the defendant  
had caused a jury to be summoned. His  
Honour remarked that he should be very  
glad of the services of a jury, but he was  
sorry to say no convenience seemed to have  
been made for a jury in the court. After  
a short consultation between Mr. Acton,  
who was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sherratt  
for the defendant, it was arranged that the  
judge should decide, and his Honour with-  
out of our reporter to state that the case had  
to be heard without a jury, simply because  
there was no place provided for a jury to  
sit!"

SETTING UP AND SITTING DOWN.—Swift  
was one day in company with a young coun-  
sellor, who, rising from his chair, said with  
a confident and conceited air, "I would  
have you to know, Mr. Dean, I set up for  
a wit." "Do you, indeed?" replied the  
Dean, "then take my advice, and sit down  
again."



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Devenish & Co's CHAMPAGNE BEER.  
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CANVAS, PAINT OIL, RED LEAD

**J. M. ARMSTRONG,**  
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Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, October 31, 1868.

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*Also,*  
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Gaspard Testulat's CHAMPAGNE, in qts.  
and pints.  
Perrier Jouet's CHAMPAGNE,  
Jules Munm  
Adolph Collins Bouzy MOUSSEUX  
CABINET.  
Eugene CLIQUOT.  
Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quart.

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LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.  
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Ex "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.  
GENUINE AVH GIN in red cases, 15

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100 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.  
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STUFF, HOUSELINE, MARLINE,  
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LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
*Ex "BEUTED WILL," "CHUSAN,"*  
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**B**ASS'S ALE in hogheads and kilderkins  
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Dinner SHERRIES from \$8 upwards  
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BEST Keelung COAL.

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Street, Victoria, HONGKONG.

1.—On the last forward Money Order at this Office and at Shanghai and Yokohama Offices in Great Britain and exceeding £10, the Current for Exchange Commission account Scale, viz. :  
For sums not exceeding Above £2 and up to " £5 " £7 " £10 " £15 " £20 " £25 " £30 " £40 " £50 " £60 " £70 " £80 " £90 " £100 " £150 " £200 " £250 " £300 " £400 " £500 " £600 " £700 " £800 " £900 " £1,000 " £1,500 " £2,000 " £2,500 " £3,000 " £3,500 " £4,000 " £4,500 " £5,000 " £5,500 " £6,000 " £6,500 " £7,000 " £7,500 " £8,000 " £8,500 " £9,000 " £9,500 " £10,000 " £15,000 " £20,000 " £25,000 " £30,000 " £35,000 " £40,000 " £45,000 " £50,000 " £55,000 " £60,000 " £65,000 " £70,000 " £75,000 " £80,000 " £85,000 " £90,000 " £95,000 " £100,000 " £150,000 " £200,000 " £250,000 " £300,000 " £350,000 " £400,000 " £450,000 " £500,000 " £550,000 " £600,000 " £650,000 " £700,000 " £750,000 " £800,000 " £850,000 " £900,000 " £950,000 " £1,000,000 " £1,500,000 " £2,000,000 " £2,500,000 " £3,000,000 " £3,500,000 " £4,000,000 " £4,500,000 " £5,000,000 " £5,500,000 " £6,000,000 " £6,500,000 " £7,000,000 " £7,500,000 " £8,000,000 " £8,500,000 " £9,000,000 " £9,500,000 " £10,000,000 " £15,000,000 " £20,000,000 " £25,000,000 " £30,000,000 " £35,000,000 " £40,000,000 " £45,000,000 " £50,000,000 " £55,000,000 " £60,000,000 " £65,000,000 " £70,000,000 " £75,000,000 " £80,000,000 " £85,000,000 " £90,000,000 " £95,000,000 " £1,000,000,000 " £1,500,000,000 " £2,000,000,000 " £2,500,000,000 " £3,000,000,000 " £3,500,000,000 " £4,000,000,000 " £4,500,000,000 " £5,000,000,000 " £5,500,000,000 " £6,000,000,000 " £6,500,000,000 " £7,000,000,000 " £7,500,000,000 " £8,000,000,000 " £8,500,000,000 " £9,000,000,000 " £9,500,000,000 " £10,000,000,000 " £15,000,000,000 " £20,000,000,000 " £25,000,000,000 " £30,000,000,000 " £35,000,000,000 " £40,000,000,000 " £45,000,000,000 " £50,000,000,000 " £55,000,000,000 " £60,000,000,000 " £65,000,000,000 " £70,000,000,000 " £75,000,000,000 " £80,000,000,000 " £85,000,000,000 " £90,000,000,000 " £95,000,000,000 " £1,000,000,000,000 " £1,500,000,000,000 " £2,000,000,000,000 " £2,500,000,000,000 " £3,000,000,000,000 " £3,500,000,000,000 " £4,000,000,000,000 " £4,500,000,000,000 " £5,000,000,000,000 " £5,500,000,000,000 " £6,000,000,000,000 " £6,500,000,000,000 " £7,000,000,000,000 " £7,500,000,000,000 " £8,000,000,000,000 " £8,500,000,000,000 " £9,000,000,000,000 " £9,500,000,000,000 " £10,000,000,000,000 " £15,000,000,000,000 " £20,000,000,000,000 " £25,000,000,000,000 " £30,000,000,000,000 " £35,000,000,000,000 " £40,000,000,000,000 " £45,000,000,000,000 " £50,000,000,000,000 " £55,000,000,000,000 " £60,000,000,000,000 " £65,000,000,000,000 " £70,000,000,000,000 " £75,000,000,000,000 " £80,000,000,000,000 " £85,000,000,000,000 " £90,000,000,000,000 " £95,000,000,000,000 " £1,000,000,000,000,000 " £1,500,000,000,000,000 " £2,000,000,000,000,000 " £2,500,000,000,000,000 " £3,000,000,000,000,000 " £3,500,000,000,000,000 " £4,000,000,000,000,000 " £4,500,000,000,000,000 " £5,000,000,000,000,000 " £5,500,000,000,000,000 " £6,000,000,000,000,000 " £6,500,000,000,000,000 " £7,000,000,000,000,000 " £7,500,000,000,000,000 " £8,000,000,000,000,000 " £8,500,000,000,000,000 " £9,000,000,000,000,000 " £9,500,000,000,000,000 " £10,000,000,000,000,000 " £15,000,000,000,000,000 " £20,000,000,000,000,000 " £25,000,000,000,000,000 " £30,000,000,000,000,000 " £35,000,000,000,000,000 " £40,000,000,000,000,000 " £45,000,000,000,000,000 " £50,000,000,000,000,000 " £55,000,000,000,000,000 " £60,000,000,000,000,000 " £65,000,000,000,000,000 " £70,000,000,000,000,000 " £75,000,000,000,000,000 " £80,000,000,000,000,000 " £85,000,000,000,000,000 " £90,000,000,000,000,000 " £95,000,000,000,000,000 " £1,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £1,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £2,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £2,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £3,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £3,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £4,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £4,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £5,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £5,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £6,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £6,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £7,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £7,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £8,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £8,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £9,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £9,500,000,000,000,000,000 " £10,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £15,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £20,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £25,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £30,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £35,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £40,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £45,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £50,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £55,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £60,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £65,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £70,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £75,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £80,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £85,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £90,000,000,000,000,000,000 " £95,000,000,000,000,00



## Insurances

**Insurances.**

**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

**THE** Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue **LIFE POLICIES** for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

**ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,**  
*Agents Royal Insurance Company*  
Hongkong, January 6, 1866.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Undersigned having received extended limits from **THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz. —

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein, — in Hongkong \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.

**ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,**  
*Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.*  
Hongkong, June 7, 1864.

**REDUCTION**  
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR  
**FIRE INSURANCE.**

**THE** Undersigned have (as already intimated in a Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the **ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY** to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Effects, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be *Three-quarters per Cent.* in place of *One per Cent.* per annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, as situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half per Cent.*

The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz. —

Detached and semi-detached,  
*Dwelling-Houses* (removed from the Town) and their Contents, ½ per cent.

Other *Dwelling-Houses* (similarly situated) and their Contents, ½ per cent.

First Class *China Houses* and their Contents, 1½ per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

**ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,**  
*Agents Royal Insurance Company,*  
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

**YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION**  
OF SHANGHAI.

**A** DIVIDEND of (6 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the net Premium contributed to the above Association for the Year ending 30th September, 1867.

Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

**RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, September 8, 1868. tf

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE** Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

**RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

**BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

**RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

**YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION**  
OF SHANGHAI.

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

**RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, March 2, 1867. tf

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

**RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

**SAMARANG SEA AND**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF**  
**SAMARANG.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for this above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

**RAYNAL & Co.**

Macao, August 4, 1866.

**DE OOSTERLING**  
**SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-**  
**PANY OF BATAVIA.**

**SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

**SIEMSEN & Co.**

Hongkong, August 1866.

**NOTICE.**

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FROM** and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurance, —

Not exceeding one month, ..... ½ of the Annual rate,  
above one month and not exceeding 3 months, ..... ¾     "     "  
above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ..... ¾     "     "  
above 6 months, ..... the full annual rate.

**TURNER & Co.,**



## Miscellaneous.

## THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.

338 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX. FIFTH EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5. Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book—

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

Four Treaties with China.

1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.

2.—Treaty with the United States, Chinese Text of the same.

3.—Treaty with France, Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Treaty with Russia, Chinese Text of the same.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia, Chinese Text of the same.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Articles of Trade with China.

1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.

2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.

3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Description of Articles of Import.

5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

1.—Port of Canton.

2.—Port of Changhai or Swatow.

3.—Port of Ningbo in Hainan.

4.—Port of Amoy.

5.—Port of Fuchow.

6.—Ports of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.

7.—Port of Ningpo.

8.—Port of Shanghai.

9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.

10.—Port of Tientsin.

11.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.

12.—Colony of Hongkong.

13.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

1.—Intercourse with Japan.

2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce, Nagasaki.

4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lehigh.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.

Money, Weights, &amp;c., in China.

1.—Chinese Currency.

2.—Chinese Numerals.

3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.

4.—Measures of Capacity.

5.—Measures of Length.

6.—Chinese Land Measures.

7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.

Western Money, Weights, &amp;c.

1.—Annamese Money, &amp;c.

2.—Port of Saigon.

3.—Treaty with Siam, &amp;c., Siamese Money, Weights, &amp;c.

4.—Netherlands India.

5.—Philippine Islands.

6.—Sailing Directions for Pany.

7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &amp;c.

8.—Burmese Money, Weights, &amp;c.

9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

10.—English and French Weights, &amp;c.

11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.

Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &amp;c.

1.—Comparison of Prices.

2.—Relating to Exchanges.

3.—Relating to Time.

4.—Comparison of Weights.

5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Billion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &amp;c., have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Leouiste, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot." With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT.

(Late A. Shortridge &amp; Co.)

China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale

Score BOOKS

FOR RIFLE PRACTICE,

(as used at the WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETINGS.)

CONTAINING:—

LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTER-KEEPER, AND TARGET REGISTERS.

PRICE, 50 cents each

Suitable for the waistcoat pocket.

## Miscellaneous.

## Notes and Queries:

## CHINA AND JAPAN. A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER COMMUNICATION

Professional and Literary Men, Missionaries and Residents in the East generally.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNY.

PRICE \$6 PER ANNUM.

TO MEMBERS OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ON sale by CHARLES A. SAINT.

## Timing Drill Cards.

(COLORED.)

PRICE 50 cents.

## WASHING BOOKS

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

"China Mail" Office.

## Chinese Advertisements.

## 白告梳燕

司公險保爐布啟味亞

或癸亥年八月廿六日

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## VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
EAST COAST	Fuayama	Br. str.	D. Laprak & Co	
NINGPO	Faithful	Br. bk.	Steuensen & Co	
SHANGHAI	Suwonada	Am. str.	Landstein & Co	
YOKOHAMA	Shaftebury	Br. str.	John Burd & Co	
Do.	Alert	Br. str.	John Burd & Co	
OTHER PORTS—				
LONDON	John Lidgett	Br. sh.	Thomas & Mercer	
Do.	Shunlee	Br. bk.	Deacon & Co	
NEW YORK	Merida	N.G. bk.	A. Heard & Co	
Do.	Stirling	Am. bk.	Olyphant & Co	
Do.	Louisa	Br. sh.	Borneo Company	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Maud Helen	Am. bk.	Rozario & Co	
Do.	Johna Bates	N.G. sh.	A. Heard & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Schiller	Br. sh.	Remedios & Co	
BOMBAY	Chanticleer	Br. sh.	N. Mody & Co	
Do.	Mary Mildred	Br. sh.	Douglas Laprak & Co	
BATAVIA	Mar. of Argyle	Br. sh.	Arnold, Karberg & Co	
SINGAPORE	Trinco	Br. sh.	Arnold, Karberg & Co	
CALCUTTA, &c.	A. Apcar	Br. str.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	20th
Do.	Olan Alpine	Br. str.	Jardine, M. & Co	20th
SAIGON	Ocean Bride	Br. bk.	Malchers & Co	
Do.	St. Croix	Fr. sh.	Landstein & Co	
Do.	Evangeline	Fr. bk.	R. S. Walker & Co	
Do.	Bengali	Fr. bk.	L. Atkinson & Co	
Do.	Frolich	N.G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	
Do.	La Plata	Fr. sh.	Frederic Degener	
Do.	Matador	N.G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
BANGKOK	Indian Warrior	Br. bk.	Borneo Company	
Do.	Hopeful	Br. bk.	Borneo Company	
Do.	L. Canavaro	Br. sh.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Do.	Talea	Br. sh.	Arnold, Karberg & Co	
SURINAM	Omba	Br. sh.	John Burd & Co	
Do.	Veritas	Br. sh.	Turner & Co	
HAVANA	Glenlee	Ru. sh.	Landstein & Co	

\*At Whampoa.

†At Canton.

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	230	Rodney M. Lloyd, Lt. C.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	in ordinary.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	230	In ordinary.
Hardy	British	gun-boat	230	In ordinary.
Leven	British	gun-vessel	3	Orford & S. Cameron Lt. Comr.
Meeanee	British	ship	2219	Hospital ship
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	Geo. B. Hill, D.I.G.
Persone	British	steam-aloop	15	905 C. E. Stevens, Commander
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	2443 Commodore Oliver J. Jones
Princess Clotilde	Italian	corvette	14	2400 Raachia, Commander.
Unadilla	U. States	gun-boat	6	680 C. Hatfield, Lieut. Comr.

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
An-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221 Godeall
Chen-to	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221 Edwards
Ching-tang	Chinese	gun-boat	4	Hessard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun-boat	6	Doind
Fei-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	5	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs Lorch	3	—
Sui-tang	Chinese	gun-boat	6	180 Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6	de Longueville

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	F. & O. S. N. Co
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	380	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kim Sian	Do.	617	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kiu Kiang	Do.	69	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	46	—	Union Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	379	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	180	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Spark	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Do.	—	Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	280	Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

\*Repairing at Hongkong.

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

## HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

U. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

## Merchant Steamers.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.	
1868.								
Arratoon Apar	W C Smidt	Brit.	str.	930	Nov. 9	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Calcutta, &c.	20th, 5 p.m.
Clan Alpine	E Hutcheson	Brit.	str.	1246	Nov. 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta, &c.	20th, 5 p.m.
Duplex	W C Noel	Brit.	str.	1900	October 26	Messageries Imperiales		
Ellora	W Murray	Brit.	str.	1679	Sept. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fung Shuey	W Thibaud	Amer.	str.	947	Nov. 16	A. Heard & Co		
Fuyayama	W Dundas	Brit.	str.	810	Nov. 8	Douglas Leprieux & Co	East Coast	
Hoogly	W Bovis	Fch.	str.	1767	October 27	Messageries Imperiales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	25th, 2 p.m.
Kan Ka Kee	W Venton	Amer.	str.	313	October 19	Aug. Heard & Co		
Marquis de la Victoria	W Pedman	Span.	str.	1200	Nov. 15	Spanish Consul		
Odawa	W Eyre	Brit.	str.	1274	Nov. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Sakura	W Boardley	Brit.	str.	625	Nov. 16	Russell & Co		
Saywonada	W Jayne	Amer.	str.	1802	Nov. 11	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	direct
Venus	W Cumming	Amer.	str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Vins	W Mann	Brit.	str.	441	Nov. 9	Gilman & Co	Freight or Charter For Sale.	
Yung-hai-an	W Morison	Amer.	str.	447	October 19	Russell & Co		